prayer-meeting was organized in his rooms, and is still carried on with great animation.

A Judge from Indiana had obtained judgment for a debt and an order to sell a debtor's property, and went to Cincipnati for that purpose. The debtor offered him half the amount in cash if the Judge would wait six months for the balance. He replied, "No, I can't wait, the property must be sold." While waiting a day or two, the Judge stepped into the "union meeting." He was there deeply impressed, then went to a Carristian lawyer of the city, and told him to take off \$1,000 from the amount and let the other party pay what they could down, and the balance in one, two and three years. "For," said the Judge, "I must hasten beek to Indiana and establish a business men's prayer-meeting."

what they could down, and the balance in one, two and three years. "For," said the Judge, "I must hasten back to Indiana and establish a business men's prayer-meeting."

A thousand soals have been converted in the Methodist Churches of Cleveland. A few evenings since, one of the Baptist meeting houses in Cincinnati was crowded to hear a Cherokee Indian, named Mondicier, who related his religious experience, and told of the saving power of the Gospel of Corist among the people of his nation, 350 of whom had been converted and baptized since January.

THE SOUTH.—The interest in this part of the country iccreases. In Knoxville, Tenn., Union prayer-meetings, conducted entirely by laymen, are held every morning. The congregatipns are large and deeply interesting. In Nashville sixty have been added to the two Baptist churches. The daily prayer-meetings are kept up in Louisville, Kentucky. One especially for the benefit of the colored population has been opened. Is Lexington, the church under the charge of the Rev. Wm. M. Pratt, has received fifty by experience and baptism. There are in this city two African Baptist churches, one of them having eighteen hundred members, which are enjoying a season of revival, and many have joined.

The union meetings are still held in Baltimore, Md. Very interesting meetings are held in Washington, D. C. Several are in operation in different parts of the city. Seven have been baptized into the Baptist Churchs. The colored church has received thirteen by baptism. In St. Louis, Mo., the daily prayer-meetings are continued. On the 19th of April pastors and delegates from twenty-eight churches of the different denominations in the city, met to devise meets "to extend the influence of holiness, and to widen the sphere of Christian sympathy among the children of God." A "Union Central Prayer-meeting" was established, and a plan was proposed to establish prayer circles or small "prayer-meetings in various parts of the city, and other instrumentalities for diffusing the truth. In several othe

The Examiner gives a list of nearly 23,000 conversions for the month of April. By States they are as

New-Hampshife Vermont. Rhode Island. Masschusetts. Connecticut.	444 Kentucky 2,279 Mississippi 1.191 Virginia 4,984 Alabama 2,337 North Carolina 1,281 Varyland 458 Tennessee	449 925 145 921 430 344 27 132 424 270 270
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## PRESBYTERY OF NEWARK.

To See Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sen: The semi-annual stated meeting was held at West Bloomfield on the 20th ult. The attendance was fall. The Rev. J. N. Sprague was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. Mesers. Crowell and Brown Clerks.

The regular business was dispatched with harmony and the statistical reports from the churches indicated continued prosperity. In addition to the required formal reports, an hour was assigned on Wednesday atternoon for a free conversation on the state of religios, to participate in which the people of the place were invited. It was a season of great spiritual enjoyment. Each pastor related the particulars of his own congregation—all but one reporting a participation in the prevaiting revival. The characteristics of the work were given as the same that have been so often noticed. Great spiritual strength had been added to the churches. In adverting to the zeal and efficiency of the members of the churches, the remark that has been often made, that the work seemed to have been ittle indebted to ministerial labor, was controverted as cont ary to fact, and as mischievous in its tendency. Many pastors related incidents illustrating the contrary idea. Some spoke of conversions traceable to sermons preached years ago. Others said that even the results of the daily prayer-meetings had been due to the "sermons," brief and extempore though they had been, of the ministers who had been most prominent in them. The conviction seemed to possess every mind that the happy and effective influence of this revival was to be considered as the fruit of seed long since sown. formal reports, an hour was assigned on Wednesday

The subject of Education for the Ministry was discussed with feeling, and each pastor expressed a deter-mination to give increased attention to it. Several

instances were mentioned where young converts had already determined to enter the ministry.

Dr. J. Goble, Secretary of the New-York State Colonization Society, was heard in behalf of an enterprise lately determined on by the Society, of establishing an interior settlement in Africa. Continued support of the cause was recommended.

Every church but one was enjoying the labors of its chosen pastor—a proportion unusual, and which will not be altered by the resignation, which was accepted, of the Rav. Mr. Sherwood of the pastorate of Bloomield, as the vacant church is about to receive a pastor. The groceodings in the matter of Mr. Sherwood's resignation were marked with so much solemnity and tenderness, that they may be particularly mentioned. Such was the cordial regard of the Presbytery toward this brother—so afflictive had been some of the Such was the cordial regard of the Presbytery toward this brother—so afflictive had been some of the circumstances necessitating his resignation, and so hosorably and kindly had the church dealt with their pastor, that when the case was spread before the body every member seemed moved to express a like sympathy with their afflicted brother, and a high appreciation of the generous course of the church. Unlike many cases of pastoral dismission, this, while sanctioned by the Presbytery with regret and tears, afforded not the least ground of apprehension of indiscretion or wrong on either side. Mr. Sherwood's ministry has been greatly prospered. The church has for some time been the mest numerous Presbyterian church in the State, and prospective additions bid fair to make it, after a few in the larger cities, one of the largest in the N. S. Convention.

The Second Church in Paterson presented 3 call

Convention.

Second Church in Paterson presented a call upon the Rev. E. C. Cheever to the pastorate, which

was accepted by him.

The Presbytery adjourned to meet in Bloomfield on the fourth day of June next, to ordain Mr. T. L. Byaggton, a licentiste under their care and an Assistant
Missionary of the American Board to the Bulgarians.

WARD BEECHER AND THE BAPTISTS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: In your issue this morning I notice an article en

titled, " Henry Ward Beecher on Baptism." Mr. B.'s name is not attached to it, and he may not hold himself responsible for the language there quoted; but it goes forth to the world as his, and will exert the same influence whether he uttered it or not. Mr. B.

has the right, in common with all, Christians, Jews. Mohammedans or Pagans, in this country, to hold any views he may please on the subject of religion, and to atter them when and where he will, provided it does not interfere with the rights of others. But the language of said article does injustice to a large denomination of Christiaus. No boay of people should be misrepresented in public print without the privilege of a respectful reply, that they may stand before the world in their true light. Mr. Beecher's remarks are made in reply to numerous inquiries, as he says, whether he had become a Baptist; and they are thus designed to bear directly on Baptist views. We have to do with them only as such.

designed to bear directly on Baptist views. We have
to do with them only as such.

He says: "I believe that pouring, sprinkling and
"immergion are all alike baptism. If Christ ever
"was baptized by immersion, it does not follow that
"his disciples must be. It is the sprit of his life,
and not its outward form which we are to copy,
"otherwise we must needs all be circumcised and betreme Jews." This is a misrepresentation of the
views of the Baptists, in this way: it places them before the public as though they believed and taught
that all that Christ did and all that was done to him
we are bound to follow. Now, Baptists believe no that all that Christ did and all that was done to him we are bound to follow. Now, Baptists believe no such thing. They believe that Christ put in his last commession, under which all Christian ministers profess to act a command to baptize all of whom they had first made disciples, and that in that command he stated something definite; and, inasmuch as there is that one baptism is, is what Christ commanded. that one beptism is, is what Christ commanded. Christ's own immersion in Jordan shows what he meant by the word in the commission, and was a very effected thing their circumousless partorned on him is referred to a Jowest outlier. Mr.

Becober knows, or should know—and, if he must speak of the Baptists, and have it reported in the public prints, he should have stated—that it is a distinguishing characteristic of Baptist sentiments that positive and definite commands of Christ should be laterally obeyed; and that this command to be haptized is positive, and of use only as a test of obedience; and that it is given in the use of a word that in no Greek composition extant ever meant, in its literal signification, anything but immerse.

Now, Mr. Beecher may not, and probably does not, consider it essential that we do in this case just what Christ commands. If he differs with Baptists on this point, he should have stated it, and not misrepresent them as practicing immersion simply because Christ was immersed, without special reference to his positive command. The loosetess of Mr. Beecher's remarks about leaving it to the training, the arguments that have been brought to hear, and the taste of candidates, contrasts so seriously with his suppled regard for the authority of God and the Bible as a suffi-

marks about leaving it to the training, the arguments that have been brought to bear, and the taste of candidates, contrasts so seriously with his supp sed regard for the authority of God and the Bible as a sufficient rule of faith and practice, as to leave only painful impressions upon the minds of all serious Christians. His proposal to immerse once every month those who wished it is a trifling with Christ's ordinances that will be alike painful to Christians of all denominations, including Mr. Beecher's own.

But the greatest injustice of all is his remarks about close communion. He says: "The doctrine of close "communion, to which many of them (the Baptist)" conscienciously adhere," &c. Mr. Beecher should be sufficiently acquainted with the Baptist doctrine (or not speak of it) to know that they are in no sense more close in their communion than the Congregationalists and other Churches. That Baptists prohibit no one from coming to communion, but they themselves come, and invite others only on the principles they believe Christ to have established. That communion among Baptists is on precisely the same principles as among Congregationalists, only that among Baptists it is more open than among any other Christians. In a Baptist Church is the only piace on earth where the whole Christian world can come to communion without the slightest violation of conscience.

We have said thus much in no spirit of controversy, and not to argue any point in our faith, but in a spirit of kindness and Christian courtesy, to remove aspersions cast upon usthrough the public prints, inadver tently and without evil design, as we would hope. Mr. Beecher's position as a talented advocate of many a righteous cause brings him often before the public, but should not absolve him from obligation to correctly represent the sentiments of other Christians of whom he may chance to speak. Yours, &c., w.

"REVIVAL AT THE SOUTH."

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: Under this head you published, in THE TRIB-NE of the 24th Apri, a letter from Beaufort District, S. C., which should not pass without comment. Far be it from me to deny that there may be real conversions among the slaveholding population, although the late Rev. Dr. David Nelson, himself a native of Tennessee, and for many years a preacher in Slave States once told me that he had never known more than three or four slaves who he had reason to believe had been intelligently and truly converted to Christ.

I dare say the writer of the letter referred to is a

warm-hearted "Southern Christian," and yet it is melancholy to see what misapprehension he or she has of Christianity. For example, see how the subject of caste is disposed of: "We all commune at the same "table. After the white members have partaken of "the bread, the colored deacons receive it from the ' hands of their white brethren, and pass it on among those of their own bue; and the cup in like manner. So it appears that instead of its being the Lord's table the table of Him who has declared that He is " no respecter of persons"-it is the slaveholders' table They partake first, and then allow the slaves to eat the crumbs that fall from their masters' table. Even the white deacons will not condescend to distribute the 'fragments that remain' to their colored "brethren,' but there must be colored descons to officiate in dis tributing the bread and wine to those of their own hue!" And this is Southern Christianity! Pray, were Jesus Christ on earth, in the flesh, and a sojourne in the Beaufort District, at which table-for the same" table is, in fact, "two tables"-at which table would He sit? He who, in the parable of the Samaritan, taught the world-elaveholders includedthat the poor and despised are neighbors to the rich and henored, would doubtless have waited to sit with

the poor slaves. Again: Passing by the intimation that the foreign slave trade, by bringing "exiles from pagan barbarism" under the shadow of our (Southern) "Christian civilization," has been signally blessed "by the foster-'ing care of a kind Providence," in rescuing the black man from degradation, and elevating him in the scale of being, I will advert only to the charge that those who are laboring for the emancipation of the slaves are fighting against God. The writer says: "God is no respecter of persons (!), nor withholds His grace from those whom He has previdentially (!) involved " in the heritage of Slavery, to gratify others (Aboli-"tionists) who would subvert his command, 'Let every man abide in that calling (Slavery, for example) wherein he is called of God." What perversion of Scripture! The Almighty is made the titular divinity of the slave trade, and the apostle who said, " If thou 'mayest be made free, use it rather," is introduced as telling American slaves that their "calling" is "Slavery' -in which they must abide. From such Chris-"revivals," well may we say, tianity, from such Good Lord, deliver us!"

FIXCTIONS IN IOWA .- In the late county elections lows the Republicans were everywhere triumphant. In Clinton County they elected their candidate by 500 majority, and their majorities in several others are almost equally large.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Happy Home. By Kirwan. 18mo. pp. 20% Harper & Brithers.
Sermons of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. 12mo. pp. 445. Sheldon,
Blakeman & Co.
The Rew York Pulpit in the Revival of 1852. A Memorial Volume of Sermons. 12mo. pp. 355. The Same. ume of Sermons. 12mo., pp. 385. A Memorial Vol.
The Every Day Book of History and Chronology. By Jos
Munsell. 8vo. pp. 837. D. Appleton & Co.
The Quaker Soldier; Or, The British in Philadelphia. 12mo.
pp. 569. T. B. Peterson & Co.

## CITY ITEMS.

Yesterday was something like a Spring day, clear and se warm, compared with last week, as to be al oppressive.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-A Sacred Concert will be given to-morrow evening, at which Madame d'Angri. Thaiberg and Vieuxtemps appear. To-night Musard's eighteenth concert.

Dr. CHENNER will preach at the Church of the Puritans, to-morrow evening, the first of a series of discourses on the rightful influences of the current Revival of Religion on individual and national life. He will this evening consider especially the subject in its relations to Slavery. Services commence at 71 o'clock.

The Wallers close a highly successful engagement at the Broadway to-night. They have gained a high place in public estimation, and their representations have in the main been pronounced good, by constantly increasing audiences. Last night they gave "Hamlet" with marked satisfaction.

STRAWBERRIES HAVE COME.-We have seen, and as yet withstood their temptations, as we looked at them in the windows of the Broadway restaurants. where they are offered to those who are willing to pay not quite a dime apiece, when served up with sugar and a milky substance called cream. These red strangers made their advent here from the sunny South, in the last week of April. Two weeks later, they will begin to be abundant, and, later still, according to present prospects, our city will be so full of them that all classes of the people may indulge in this first Spring

fruit. THE METHODISTS OF IRELAND have been engaged for ome years past in a comprehensive plan for the enlargement of their means of usefulness, especially by an increase in the number of their day schools, and in the establishment of a college for the training of young men for the man etry. This plan is due chiefly to the et's god and sous en set of the Rev. Robinson Scott, Principal of the West syan Connectional School Dublin,

who has been in the country for the last two years and has obtained during that time, contributions to his cause amounting to nearly \$70,000. During his stay here he has gained "troops of friends," not only among Methodis s but also among Christians of other denom inations, who regard him as the inaugurator of a new ers of Methodist and Protestant activities in Ireland. They propose, before his departure from our shores, to give him a public dinner, which will be held at Niblo's Saloon on Thursday, May 10, at 6; p. m. The occasion will doubtless bring together the choice spirits of the Methodist and other Protestant churches, and will afford enother illustration of the extent to which re-ligious ideas are penetrating the public mind in this country. We understand that a number of distinguished speakers will be present.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE STREET DEPARTMENT .- Mr.

Cooper, yesterday, made the	tonon me apparatus
of Heads of Bureaus:	
Superintendent of Wharnes. Superintendent of Repairs and Supple Deputy Supit of Repairs and Supplie Superintendent of Lamps and Gas. Superintendent of Lamps and Gas. Superintendent of Lambs and Place Superintendent of Jands and Place Superintendent of Street Improvement Collector of Assessments.  2d Deputy Collector of Assessments.  2d Deputy Collector of Assessments.  Keeper of City Hall and Park	John Nesbit. John Nesbit. Tom Byrnes. st. Mansfeid Lovell. Heary M. Schlosfelio Dan. E. Delavan. David Klasner.
1st General Olerk	

The above are all Tammany Democrats except Ma Schieffelin, and it is stated that he does not intend to remain after getting the Bureau into working order. Ex-Mayor Westervelt is a good selection. James Taylor and David Kisener are the only reappoint

ALLEGED ASSAULT UPON A SICK WOMAN .- On Monday last a high-handed outrage was perpetrated in this city by three men, two of whom were policemen, in which as unoffending man was most severely bandled, and an assault made upon a sick woman. It seems that on the day above mentioned, Policemen George Jefferson Smith and Charles Ostrander, in citizen's dress, and ex-Policeman Robert Campbell, went to the boot and shoe store of Philip Hess, No. 197 Houston street, and asked to be shown some boots. Goods were exhibited by Hess' foreman, but the men did not seem to like them. One of them asked Hess if he would make him a pair of shoes to order. Hess replied in the affirmative and proceeded to take the necessary measure, and as he was about rising, the three men above named seized him. one by the coat collar, another by the neck tie, and the third by the arm, and attempted to take him from the house. Hese struggled violently, and during the struggle as is alleged, Smith drew a slung shot and struck him with it. Mrs. Hess, a poor sickly woman, hearing her husband's cries for assistance, came from her room when, as is further alleged, Smith kicked her, and also struck her with the slung shot. Mrs. Hess is in a dangerous condition from the wounds she received. Hess was finally dragged from the house and taken to the police headquarters, where, he alleges that the officers hinted to him that he might settle the matter. They finally took him to the Essex Market Police Court, and made complaint of assault and battery against him, when Justice Steers locked him up, but upon hearing the true state of the case, in a few minutes afterward, discharged him from custody. Mr. Hess, through his counsel, Charles S. Spencer, yesterday afternoon, presented the following affidavit to Justice Steers at the Essex Market Court:

yesterday afternoon, presented the following affidavit to Justice Steers at the Essex Market Court:

Philip Hess of No. 197 Houston street, being duly sworn, says—That at the City of New-York, on Monday, April 26, he was in his store, at said No. 197 Houston street, in the atternoon; that he resides with his wife and children immediately helind his store, the portion of said p emises so occupied by him as a residence communicating with his store by a door partly of glass; that at said time the wife of this deponent was sick and under the care of a physician; that his wife is a very freble, slightly made, essaviated woman, not weighing over 50 pounds; that on said afternoon of April 26, and at about 35 o'clock, and while deponent of April 26, and at about 35 o'clock, and while deponent on a strength of his business in said store, three usen came into said store; that said men were diessed in citizen's dires, and exhibeted none of the mignia of policemen; that they were strangers to deponent; that one of said men asked deponent to show him some patent leather boots; that deponent ordered his foreman to show him some, and the foreman did so; the man said that none of the goods shown suited him, and asked deponent if he could make him a pair, and if so to measure him, and was in the act of rising when he was suddenly, anexpectedly, and without previous warning or intimation of any kini, seized by the back of his coat collar by one of the paties and then oy another whose name deponent has ascertained to be George Jefferson Smith; the third caught him by the arm with such violence as to render the feath black and bloe; in an instant deponent was impelled toward the street door; he tried to get away and said. What do you want with me," and cried. Thiswes, "Watch." Help; "deponent's so was contained to be George Jefferson Smith; the third caught him by the arm with such violence as to render the said whose and bote; in an instant deponent was impelled toward the street door; he tried to get away and said. What do you w with said slong-shot a severe blow in the eye, which all the was taken up by two women, and put in bed, where from said injury, she lies dangerously ill, having on the 27th April been some of the time desirons, having convulsions, and being pronounced by the attending physician in danger of dying; slet deponent's wife was so struck, deponent cangit the sings shot from Smith and held it for some time; deponent was forced into a chair and the beal stached to the strap forced out of his hand by said three men. Smith then returned the slung shot to his pocket, and for the first time opened his cost and showed his policieman's shield, and ordered deponent to go with him; deponent then went with said three men, and was taken to the Metropolitan Police Office, corner of Stoome and Eim streets; on the way to the Station House the said men, whose names are George Jefferson Smith, Charles Ostrander and Robert Campbell, took deponent into a liquor establishment, and pressed him to take a drink which he retired to do; while at the Police Office one of the men said: "You are more in trouble than you think -you had better settle it, and in five minutes you shall be at home with your wife." deponent refused, saying that he had nothing to settle; after being in the Police Station for some time, deponent was taken by Smith to the Easex Market Police Court, where said Smith preferred a charge of an assault and battery (committed at the time of said stack upon this deponent) by deponent was committed to prison upon said charge, but in a few minutes was liberated by Justice Steers, to whom, as deponent's arrest, immediately went in quest of said connect.

Deponent ways that he has assertained, and so alleges, that one of the men and the said ways war-

who, upon deponent's arrest, immediately went in quest of said connect.

Deponent says that he has ascertained, and so alleges, that one of the said ment is no officer; that neither of them had any warrant, nor any direction from any magistrate, General or Deputy Superint-undent of Impactor, to arrest deponent; that no complainant had made anywhere any such request, but that said outs were committed by them without authority or the color thereof, and, as this deponent believes, for purposes other than the promotion of the ends of justice.

Wherefore deponent prays for a warrant for the arrest of the said Gearge Jefferson Smith for a felonious assault and battery upon his said wite, and for the arrest of said Ostrander and Campbell as accessories thereto, and also for the arrest of said Smith, Ostrander and Campbell for an assault and battery upon this depend.

The mailtage and forth

The matters set forth in the above affidavit were

fully corresponded by affidavits of John Hiller, Emeli-Michaels, Sophia Ostrander, and Mary Ann Cerger. Upon the above complaint, Justice Steers issued his

warrant for the arrest of Smith; but up to the hour of closing the Court, the parties had not yet been arrested. This complaint, as before stated, was made to the Court vesterday afternoon, but it it seems that Police

men Smith and Ostrander went to Mr. Embree, Clerk

of the Police Commissioners, and made the following affidavit:

City and County of New York, as: Charles Ostrander and G. J. Smith, being duly sworm, say that they reside in the City and County of New York, and that they be belong to the Metropolitan Police; and that on Menday last, the 2th inst., they went log-ther to No. 137 Houston street, for the purpose of streeting one Phillip Hess, on suspicion of being a receiver of stolen goods, and found him at his shop, where they immediately arrested him; and, now inharding they were resisted by a number of persons, among whom was the wife of Hess, who struck them repeatedly with an iron instrument used for removing pens from the iraide of boots, neither of them struck her or any other person, nor did they use any violence in removing the prisoner; and that before making the arrest they exposed their shelds, and informed Hess that they were officers; and they further say that the statements in the various mesuppore in reference to the matter are entirely unituse, of which they have abundent proof from persons who were present and witnessed the entire transaction.

GEORGE J. SMITH.

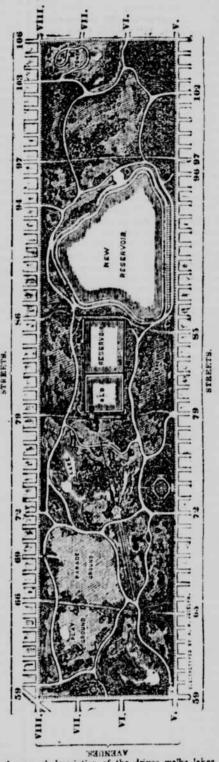
Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1854.

GEORGE W. EMBREE. affidavit:

CHEAP FOOD .- Don't grumble at dear meat. Leave meat alone and buy eggs. "Twenty-five eggs for 25 cents." All about town these words and figures are to be seen. Eggs, usually considered a luxury, and quite out of the question as an article of daily food among the working classes of the city, are now actually the cheapest food they can use. Take the average of eggs, and we find they weigh two ounces each-eight eggs to a pound; eight cents a pound, with less waste than in meat, and less per pound than anything of the meat kind at retail price. Two eggs, 2c.; one-fourth of a loaf of bread, 14c.; butter, 2c.; sugar and toa. I ic.; boiling the tea, Ic. Total, Sc, for a good hearty breekfast for a laboring man, at outside prices. The quantity of eggs now in this city is ecormously greatperhaps greater than ever known before; and certainly

they never have been known so cheap of late yours as they are now. For this there is good reuson. Tos mild Winter was ucusually productive of eggs, and parties who had packed large quantities in anticip vion of high prices in Winter were heavy losers, and many of them will no more touch eggs again than a burnt child will touch fire. This throws a greater supply of fresh eggs on the market, beside all the limed eggs that have been sold at whatever was offered. Beside all this, we are now drawing our supplies from regions never before reached by our great city's Briarian arms Fegs from Obio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and even from lows, are among the things com-mon from those States in the New-York food market. The producers or egg merchants there have learned how to pack eggs, in good, sound strongly-hooped flour barrels, using clean oats to fill all the interstices as compactly as the whole can be shaken together, pressing the head hard down on the top, so that they come here a thousand miles by rail with very little loss by breakage. and none on the oats, and perhaps not much upon the barrels. It is the immense field that furnishes our stock that enables us to live at all. The area that for this city a few years ago would not furnish it now sufflcient to prevent a famine. We are indebted to railroads for our ability now to eat eggs at eight cents a pound.

PLAN OF THE CENTRAL PARK .- In order to give our readers a view of the plan of Mesers. Olmstead & Vaux, we have procured an engraving which shows the leading features:



A general description of the drives, walks, lakes, parades, play-grounds, and proposed structures, was given in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

THE WAITERS' PROTECTIVE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. -On Thursday night the Waiters' Society held a meeting at Hibernian Hall, Prince street. The President announced that the St. Nicholas, Clarendon, Gramercy Park, and St. Depnis Hotels had agreed to pay the rates demanded by the Society. Previous to the late financial crisis the waiters in the various hotels received \$16 per month, and during that season their wages was reduced to \$12 per month. The waiters now want the former rates, and have notified the proprietors of the hotels of their wishes. It is understood that a general strike will be made to-day.

DEATH OF MR. JARVIS, CLERK OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS .- Mr. Berjamin H. Jarvis, the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for this county, died on Thursday afternoon of congestive fever. Mr. Jarvis had been ill but a few days. His funeral will take place from his late residence at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Jarvis has been connected with the Court of Con mon Pleas for the past fifteen years, and was about forty years of age at the time of his death.

During the early part of last week a woman named Elizabeth B. Miller, alias Obman, came to Jefferson Market Police and made complaint of abandonment against her husband, Mathew Obman. Justice Kelly issued a warrant for the arrest of the deserter. In the mean time Miss Miller, alias Mrs. Obman, went to Obman's father with a view of ascertaining if she could not get some support from her husband, and it was then she learned to her satisfaction that Obman had another wife living. Wife No. 1, whose maiden name was Mina Jacobi, immediately repaired to the Court, and alleging that Elizabeth had married Obman, with the full knowledge that he had a wife living, made complaint against her for bigamy. She was arrested, but subsequently discharged. Wife No. 2 now comes forward and prefers a complaint of bigamy against Obman for marrying her when he had another vrow" in full life. Obman was acrested by Officer Peterson, and Justice Kelly committed him to prison in default of \$1,000 bail. The accused was married to Miss Mina Jacobi by the Rev. Augustus Dartner, on the 24th June, 1856, and by the Rev. Thos. G. Osborn to Mise Elizabeth B. Miller, on the 22d January last. Three months after his second marriage he deserted Elizabeth and returned to his first love.

FILTERING WATER.-Probably all who use river, brook or lake water-and nearly all who live in cities must use it, or do worse—are aware that it always contains a considerable proportion of animal and vegetable matter, which ought not to be taken into the human system, yet which can only be excluded by some filtering process. Our Croton is better than most brook water, yet it is so saturated with what is not water that (to say nothing of the startling revelations of the microscope) it is very perceptibly colored by them, so that eny one not blind may detect it by comparing a glass that has been filtered with one that has not been. In the Autumo, when the leaves have falles, the color is still more decided. We estimate that any of our great hotels or restaurants that angleds to filter its Croton

bratows on its patrons at least one barrel per asoum of animal and vectable substance for which they do not pay, and which is a hard bergan even at that. It seems unaccountable, when filtering is so cheap and easy a process, that so many neglect it; habit, indo-

leece of carelessness is the only assignable reason.

We have just affixed to the Croton pipe in our editerial rooms the filter of Mr. J. H. Wright, manufac-tured by Lecke & Craigie, No. 12 East Twentieth street. It is of convenient size, and easily applied, supplying the water, either filtered or unfiltered, at oice; and the process of drawing it unfiltered clears the filtering medium of any sediment that may have accumulated. This seems to be a very good instrument-whether better than any other or not, we are not qualified to judge. But either with this or some other, it is urgently desirable that every glass of Croton o other running water imbibed by human beings should be filtered; and we arge on all citizens who have them not already to apply filters to the faucet through waich their Croton is delivered. It is a shame that this has hitherto been so generally neglected.

The statement that Michael Ryan committed suicid at No. 25 Beekman street is a misstatement.

"THE HORRED CREATURES!"-A Sicilian bark has lately arrived at Philadelphia, bringing a cargo of oranges and lemons, intermingled with cockroaches from two and a half to three inches in length. The reporter

"Some of them are called 'acorpion back,' and carry around a style of shell that crunches under one's boots like a remarkably tough egg-shell. These fellows are very queer looking. They are dark brown in color, and, when running, look like a strip of highly varnished mahogany under great excitement."

AMERICANS ABROAD .- The following is a list of Americans registered at the banking office of the American European Express Co., Paris, from April 1 to April 15, 1858: to April 15, 1858;
R. B. Kimbell, R. Halsey and family, Thos. Garner, jr., Geo. Dickey, James D. Thyfet and family, W. A. Kimbily, C. W. Field, J. R. Lenith, C. W. McCune and Isdy, N. Y.; T. J. Cuttis, N. G. Gould, W. A. Wiland, J. G. Cary, jr., Mass.; D. W. H. Bunner, J. L. D. Morrison, N. Marc, Cal.; B. Shipp, Ky.; Win, J. Morris, C. M. Dupuy, T. Lee and Isdy, W. Learnus and Isdy, Peun.; R. R. Bunting, Ohio.

PATAL FALL FROM THE STREPLE OF A CHURCH. FATAL FALL FROM THE STEEPLE OF A CHURCH.—
wis Dean, a carpenter lately residing at No. 134 West Fortyfourth street, while engaged at work on Thirnday, on the steeple
of a new Roman Catholic Church in Fairfield, Conn., missed his
footing and fell headlong to the ground. He was taken up dead,
and brought to this city the same day, and on Friday Coroner
Perry held an inquest upon the body at the residence of his family,
as above, and a verdict of "death from the effects of an accidental
fall" was rendered by the jury. Deceased was a German by
birth, 45 years of age.

FATAL FALL FROM A BUILDING.—James McAvoy, astone mason, while engaged on Friday at work on algorithms will in a new house in Twenty third street, near Ninth avenue, acridentally not his balance and fell heading to the sidewalk. He was taken up insensible and conveyed to the New York Hospital, where he died soon after admission. The Coroners were notified, and an inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

THE HOMICIDE OF CAPT. CHALKER. - Ceroner Con-THE HOMICIDE OF CAPT, CHALKER.—CCRORET COn-nery on Friday proceeded to the New York Hospital for the pur-pose of holding an inquest upon the body of Capt. Chailes H. Chaiker, ate master of the propeller Sancea, who died from the effects of a pixtol-shot wound received a short time since through the careless discharge of a pixtol by a private watchman on Pier No. 15, East River. The inquest was not, however, proceeded with as the necessary witnesses were not in attendance; and the matter was adjourned to Saturday, at 10 o'clock a. m.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Coroner Connery held an inquest on Friday, at the New York Hospital, upon the body of Patrick Quin, a native of Ireland, about 38 years of ane, who was fatally crushed between a steamhost and Pier No. 15 East River, on Thursday, and died subsequently of his injuries at the Hospital. The occurrence was shown to have been accidental, and the Jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

FATAL FALL ON SHIPBOARD.—Coroner Connery held an inquest at the New York Hospital, on Friday, upon the body of Hospital (hour Gillespie, a long-shreman, who died from injuries necessed on Wednesday by falling through the batchway of the ship Markattan, lying at one of the Esat River piers. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the Jury.

THE OPENING OF READE STREET.

THE OPENING OF READE STREET.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: On reading the proceedings of Judge Davies's Court in your issue of yesterday, you state that new Commissioners were appointed in reference to the widening of Reade street, and the names are given as Robert T. Haws, nominated by the Corporation, Henry J. Scudder and John S. Lawrence, nominated by the parties interested in said widening. As I am one of the persons whose interests a seriously affected, and do not know Mr. Henry J. Scudder or John S. Lawrence ("nominated by the parties interested"), or whether any of the parties most interested in the irred of the street saked for their appointment, but do know that the property-owners on Reade street, being tired with the grevious delays which they have been obliged to submit to, framed and signed a petition for the appointment of a gentleman to act as one of the Commissioners, in whom they had condenues both in regard to business capacity and experience in the value of real extate—said petition being signed by thirty bonn-did owners of property in Reade street, comprising an extent of over one thousand feet front, being a majority of all the petitioners to the Henorable Judge. Now, if the wishes of the property-owners were taken into consideration, how is this? It seems strange, to say the least—to me more particularly, as I am informed that one of the last-named gentlemen is or was lately a law partons of the Judge who made the said appointments. Could not the learned Judge make up this Commission without having recourse to a man so intimately connected with him in business? What property owners petitioned the appointment of Mr. deudder I I have always understood that the owners of property had a right to mame at least one of the Commission without having recourse to a man so intimately connected with him in business? What property owners petitioned the south of property had a right to name at least one of the Commission or any improvement for widening a street when their interests were as To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. much-needed improvement? Or is more three years having been already wasted) blown to thin air by an alleged irregularity on this subject. New-York, April 23, 1858. Let us have light

STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S ALLIGATOR.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S ALLIGATOR.

Truth Whips Fiction; Love and Sh., Fatality of the Metropolia; Domestic Vices; Virgins Beware; Farsons Profess too Much and Practice too Little; "We Must be Cruel to be Kind;" A Terrible Example; Let Sacred Teachers Warn their Precurous Daughters to avoid the Snares of Music and Fiction; The Reverend George Potta, 8 Presbyterian; Gtto Dressel; Mrs. Mitchell and her Nieves; Bensamin F. Butler a Presbyterian; William Kent; Daniel Lord; Wm. Curtis Noyes; The Late Ogden Hoffman; Lawyer Staples; The Toiling Million Staved by the Hentless P. Iliticians, and the Fifth Avenue Robbers of the Public Tressure, who are the Sources of Oppressive Taxation, and Excebitant Rents, and Fuel, and Food, and Raiment, and Protitution; and Sucide, and of Theft, Rape, Arson and Assassination; Ft. Mayors Varian Kingsland and Havemeyer; Superintendent Tailmades; Gen. Sanford, George H. Purser; Fanny Wright and Robert Dale Owen; Two More Documents Written for Superior Blunt, formerly Alderman of the Third and Fifteenth Wards; Paul Julien; Madame Sontag; The Late John Inman; Fan, San, and Shade; The Brothers Harper; Life of Stephen H. Branch, &c. For sale everywhere.

[Advertisement.] SUDDEN DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.

Raiph Lockwood, esg., a restriction of a bout 60 years of are, who has boarded at Laird's Museum Hotel, corner of West Broadway and Franklinest, for several years past, was found lying dead upon the floor of his room. When discovered Mr. Lockwood had on all his clothes, and death must have enued immediately after entering his room to retire, or the following morning after dressing himself. Coroner Councry was called to hold an inquest, when Dr. Christopher Weltje of Franklinest, and a post-mortem examination of the body, and found valvalar disease of the heart with pericarditis. The stomach was in a perfect state of softening, the membrane being entirely corroded. In the Doctor's opinion death was the result of pericarditis, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the Jury. Mr. Lockwood was a native of New York, and a lawyer by profession. He was widely known in the city, and much esteemed by a large circle of triends.

To the Editors of The N. Y. Coursier and Enquirer:

The above requires no comment, but the startling narrative strikes home to all dysophetics, and those troubled with any unsay sensations about the left side or left breast, or about the least. The disease of which Mr. Lockwood died was a humor of Alm disease settled on the mucus membrane of the stomach—the membrane that surrounds the heart, called the pericardium or heart-case, and the valves of the beart—and this skin disease was caused by vitisted belie and poison in the blood. Mr. Lockwood's case was carable to within ski hour of his death. Nearly all sudden deaths among literary, professional, or aedentary persons, and all those pursuing in-door occupations, both makes and females, and of all sags from 15 to 80, arise from the causes noted above, all perfectly curable.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF HEART BISEASE CURRO.

If the following homely, but graphic and truthful narrative, does not convince the reader that heart disease may be cured, and excite at least our new seffected, it must be because his projudie SUDDEN DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.

TAMWORTH, Carrol Co., N. H., Dec. 6 1858.

which this cure was effected, it must be because in the process are invitibible.

Dr. Firchi—Dear Siri I must apologize to you for not writing you before. I certainly ought to have done so. At the time I applied to you I had taken so much medicine that did me no good that I gave up-ni he pee of recovery; and, to be homest about the matter. I thought the same of yours. But, Sir, to commence the matter, I thought the same of yours. But, Sir, to commence the matter, I thought the same of yours. But, Sir, to commence the matter of my case: Nine years and I was taken with a silent pain in my heart; and just before I had the pain, there appeared to be a raw or you on the heart about as big as a Secent piece. But it may have been umagination. It was, at all events, tery sore, and I suffered the most extructaints pain in the heart. Then the heart commenced polipitating, and by spells it would entirely stop. One time, in particular, I fell senseless in my becase; the neighbors were called, and by their timely sid—by rubbing and putting something stimulating into my month—I came to myself same. My family became more alarmed than ever, and also my friends; they ead that they thought I was past cure. I called on the best doctors of the day, as they were thought to be; they said, all as one, it was the heart complaint, and could not be cured. I was then very weak. Some of them told me they could make me easier. They left me some medicine; but all they prescribed hurt me, and I gave it back to them, one after another. After taking the medicine of one of them food, for I had not lain on a bed for five weaks. I told him his medicine would till me, and he had better take it away, which be did. The doctors all said that my discase we incurable. By chance I got one of your Almanaca. I read it and it gave me some hope. But my hope were small, for I had not laid my bead on a pillow for shout three years. I had to me, they were some hope. But my hope were small, for I had not laid on the down. Then, as the last resort. I thought I w

from the house, where I had hands at work, I had not been there for six weeks. My health rapidly improved.

Some of the dectors told me, before I got help, that if Dr. Fitch beford me so that I could ever work again they would go in for hom on Heart Complaints; they are autopiasd now to think I am to well. I now do as much work on my form as I am every n an to do. If any one wishes to address me, he is a perfect liberty to do as. This is at your service. And may God ever bless you, here and hereafter. Yours, with respect, we have a do not be not a do not be not form my perfect by the do not be not been and hereafter. Yours, with respect, we have a do not be not be not prefer to receive a visit from my perfect to the notation of the notation

Permit me to add that I prefer to receive a visit from my possible. But this is not absolutely necessary. I have no managed my practice and remedies that I can treat patients a circumstance of the managed my practice and remedies that I can treat patients at circumstance ending the remedies by appear, and conducting the named by letters, on the receipt of a full statement of the condition of the patient, with all the symptoms. Address.

S. Pircu, M. D.,
No. 714 Broadway, New York.

MINS SUSAN DENIN AT BARNUM'S. - Suport cities Cusas Intella at Darksun's,—output of the actives Resulting usuas; Eleganon interpreter of dramatic thought. The rifed, the versatile, the popular, the se much taked of Susas Baxis, makes her initial appearance at Baraum's Moserum. This Attranson, as Norwal, in the tracedy of Douglas. Who wants to be delighted? Who wants to witness emething truly admirable? On and see Susas Basis. Lord Damley is to be repeated This FVENING.

BUMPS of the PEOPLE PHOTOGRAPHED and En beliebed with a Gram or a Smile, as the prominent Bumps may include, the state of the weather or anything cise at HOLMES's Bump Factory, No. 253 Broadway.

AMUSEMENT,—The tragedy of MACBETH, with Mr. H. A. Perry, Miss Benvil, and a powerful coat, will be performed at Pundy's National Theater to olaht. The Stave, with Mr. E. Blanchard and Dogs, and farce of Junno Jun, will make up the bill.

Time METALLIC TRALET STROP—Invented
Geo. SAUDERES. A.D. 1846—This, the geomine article, has not been equaled for producing the knewed possible edge to a rancae be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturem, J. S. sauders, store No. 7 Asker House.

TRAS.—The CANTON TEA COMPANY have on hand every variety of Than for Orocers and Tea Design and points families. Southout, Colong and Young Hyens from San See Sto.; Grangowder and Imposted from 25s. to 68s. All other qualities oqually low. Also, 3 is, boxes good Family. The for 61. Cell and examine at No. 125 Challengest, between Post and Rosecvellette.

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE POST-OFFICE.-Mr. James Murphy, the present Postmaster of Williamsburgh, has been recently superseded by Mr. Thomas Goodwin. A change will probably be made in the location of the Post Office, but to what place does not yet appear. Mr. Goodwin enters upon the duties of his office immediately.

ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday morning, while some witness were engaged in repairing the machinery of the sugar refinery in North Second street, near First, one of them ramed Francis Reed, was caught by the shaft and disswe into the machinery by his clothing. Another workman named Cornelius Doherty, while attempting to assist his counted, was also drawn into the machinery. One of Reed's legs was crushed but he was not fatally injured. Deherty escaped with but flow

bruises.

On the same afternoon Mr. Elisha Cash, in the employ of Wilder & Bulger, while engaged in repairing muchinery at the Columbia oil works. Greenpoint, had his left hand caught by the cogs and crushed. Beyond this he sustained no serious injuries.

BURGLARIES.—The distillery of Brock & Leveridge, in First street, near North Twelfth, was entered on Thursday night, and robbed of several dollars in pennics.

The singular-chouse of Edward Wall, in North Seventh street, was entered the same evening, and a bay horse and cart, with a carcas of bef, were adopt the street at the same evening and a bay horse and cart, with a valued at \$65°. The horse and wagen were found yesterday morning in a livery stable in New York.

THE KNIFE.—On Thursday evening John Desses and John Lang got into a quarrel in the grocery stors, corner of Witters and Lorimer streets. Words soon came to blows, whose Doane drew a buile and stabled Lang three times in the left side but inflicted no serious injuries. He was srested and held for

BOLD THEFT.—Yesterday afternoon two measurement the clothing store of Mr. Bombard, in Grand street, for the purpose of pricing some clothing. None of the articles shown appeared to suit them, and they left. After their departure, two sik handkerchiefs were found to be missing. The thieves had proceeded some distance before the theft was discovered, and consequently, excaped.

SERENADE.—On Wednesday night several hundred of the friends of Alderman Joseph Smith marched in proceeding headed by a band of music, to the house of the Alderman, is the Fourteenth Ward, in honor of the event of his having been declared elected to the Aldermanship, instead of Mr. Celahon, as first announced by the Board of Canvassors.

A BOLD TRANSACTION.—On Wednesday afternoon, two young follows named John Heady and Joseph Deside entered the clothing store of Fette, in Moserole street, and desired to less at some coats. After fitting themselves, they suddenly darked cut of the store and ran away, leaving their old coats behind officers Coigan and Cook of the Slath Precinct succeeded in accessing them. The accused parties were held for examination. MASONIC.—Cassia Lodge No. 4, which recently as

MASONIC.—Cassis Lodge not 4, which recently so-crede from St. John's Lodge, met on Wednesday evening, a which time the evermony of "bealing" was conducted by Deput y Grand Master of the State, Robert McCoyr. After secessing this Lodge applied to and obtained the recommendation of a mission from Corner Stone Lodge, and they accordingly organ-ized last hight under the new dispensation.

## NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

HUBSON COUNTY COURTS.-The May Term of th Hudson County Courts will be commenced on Tuesday next, Judge Ogden presiding, with Associate Judges Charles Fink, Remond Charles and E. T. Carpenter, Sheriff Beatty has summoned the following Grand Jurors for the term: Carret Van Horas, foreman; John Brinkerhoff, Abraham Becker, John Midaner Wm. S. Ogden, Arest H. Schoyler, Wm. O. Davey, John Van Vorst, Wm. Penrall, Samuel A. French, Louis B. Cobb, Reary A. Boorsem, Richard Coles, Chas. M. Reed, Sebs Boxert, James Montzomery, Thomas Aldridge, John H. Platt, Philip Scott, John Montzomery, Thomas Aldridge, John H. Platt, Philip Scott, John A. Boorsem, Richard Coles, Chas. M. Reed, Sebs Bogert, John M. Platt, Philip Scot, John M. Platt, Philip Scot, John H. Bart, Philip Scot, John H. Bonn, John Hague, James G. Gregory, Nicholas Goette, Abraham Barker.

There are 35 cases on the Circuit Court calendar, 25 Appeals, and 14 Susreme Court issues. The criminal business will presably be light, as there is less than the usual number in prison.

ATTEMPTED SCICIDE BY A JERSEY CITY ALDER MAN.—Mr. Matthew Erwin, a representative in the Board of Aldermen from the Second Ward, Jerrey City, while taboring under a temporary aberration of mind, yesterday morning detempted to commit suicide by taking an ounce of laudauma. Dr. Burroughs and Quidor were, however, immediately someoned, and succeeded in overcoming the effects of the poison. Mostly the contraction of the poison.

He will probably recover.

THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF THE STEARER JORAS G. BEART SY FIRE.—As the steamer Jones C. Heartt, of this city, was returning, this moraine about 1 o'clock, from New-York, heavily freighted, and in the vicinity of the Chemical Works, it was discovered that she was on fire in the forward deck, directly over the doors of the furnace. As soon as the discovery was made all hands were ordered forward, and the backets put into use, but as the fire had made but little progress the captain determined to reach the wharf, and kept up the steam, making rapid progress.

The front deck was filled with frieght, but it was kept thoroughly flooded until the boat touched the landing at the dock of Stephens, Condit & Co., at the foot of Centre street. Here the eye fire was raised, and within a few minutes the Pure Department was promptly on the ground. In the meantime the constant of forts of the hands and those who resched the spot had actional destruction. The steamer is owned by Stephens, Condit & Co. The beat, however, had a narrow escape from destruction.

[Newark Marcury, 20th.

INTRODUCTION OF WATER INTO HOBOREN.-The

INTRODUCTION OF WATER INTO HOROKEN.—The
Hobsken Water Commissioners are in a fair way to secure the
specy introduction of the Passais water into that city. Mr. R.
B. Wesd of New-York has taken \$45,000 of the Water Sorige at
par, and this will enable the Commissioners to communes operations immediately. The Script is payable in twenty years, and
pays seven per cent interest. The proposals for furnishing the
nicressary material and laying the pipe were opened on Westerday, and referred to a committee for decision; and it is expected
that the contracts will be awarded on Monday neat. One of the
conditions of the contracts with be that the work shall be finished by the lat of August next. At the meeting of the Commissioners held yesterday afternoon, Phillip Mulford, eas, was
appointed Solichtor to the Board, and Mr. Charles Clinton was
elected Register for the ensuing year at a salary of \$1,000.

The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company placed The New Jerrey Central Railroad Company places upon the Ferry connected with their Railroad, between New York and Elizabeth, on Thursday of last week, a new side wheel steambost called the Kill Von Kull. This vessel was built ensured the control of the Company from the standard of the Standard Stand

BURGLARIES.—Two bold burgiaries were perpetra-ted in Jersey City on Wednesday afternoon and evening, the dra-cumstances of each being similar. In both instances the families were absent from home, and the houses in charge of servants, and they were temporarily out when the robberies were committed. Mr. John Lamb of No. 50 Grand street lost about \$300 worth of jewelry and silver ware, and Mr. Moses Van Rame of No. 211 South Third street was victimized for about the same amount. No arrests.

PREACHING AT METROPOLITAN HALL. Regular re-

BURGLARY.—The exchange office in Washington, per Montgomery, Jersey City, was entered by be on Thursday night and robbed of about \$6 in penales.

ARRESTS FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MOREY.

Two men, named James Huntley and Peter Jenkins (colored),
were streated in Jersey City on Thursday night, for alternative to passe \$5 counterfeit bill on the Bank of Lyndon, Versent,
feveral bad bills of other banks were found upon Joshica, and
the Recorder sent him to jail to await a trial. Huntley was discharged.

DESTRUCTIVE FURE IN RAHWAY.—The livery stables of William Brown, at Enhway, took fire on Weshnelds overling, and together with a dwelling bouse edjoining, was totally destroyed. A large number of horses were in the stable, among them a parties of the circus horses of Sanda, Leat & Co. They were all cut hose and driven into the street with mach difficulty were all cut hose and driven into the street with mach difficulty. The near belonging to the same outshishment, was also in the rains and was with great difficulty accord. The less will be quite hear?